The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,702½.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 36 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ATHEY—October 27th, at Zanzibar, the wife of J. Athey, Esq., Commander Ship "Retriever," of a daughter.

TUBACK—January 11th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of M. M. P. Tuback, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FLOWER—BURROWS—December 11th, at the Mission House, Alexandria, by the Rev. S. F. Pinkerton, Mr Edward William Flower, to Miss Lucy Ann Burrows.—No cards.

DEATHS.

ATHEY—November 28th, at Zanzibar, of fever, Margaret Millicent, the beloved child of J. Athey, Esq., Commander Ship "Retriever," aged 1 month and 2 days.

WATSON—December 16th, at Southampton, James Fraser Watson, late of the Bank of Bombay, Surat

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingo	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Lingo		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will sail for Persian Gulf on 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

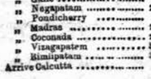
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.

„ Kurrachee on..... 5th and 20th.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 8 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	21
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	
„ Bimlipatam	31	„ Carwar	
Arrive Calcutta	2	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla coming and going till further notice.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867 W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Mandwa	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class ..	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurrumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c., beg to intimate they have added a FOUNDRY to their establishment, and are now prepared to execute every description of Castings in Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c. Shafts covered and Bushes lined with the most approved antifriction metals.

F. & M. having secured the services of Mr. A. Wilson (many years Foreman moulder to P. & O. Co.) whose long experience as a Founder ensures the production of a good article.

Orders from the Mofussil will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—F. & M. are agents for McHaffie Forsyth and Millers' Malleable Cast Iron.

Carnac Bunder, 16th Nov., 1867.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	8	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	5	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	9	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	5	„ 4
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	9	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	7	0
BADHAM'S Fallmall and Shakspere	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Camphine Handkerchief	„	12 „ 18
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal TurkishTowel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mands.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Albertn and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, cardprinting, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Captain G. DAVIS, Master of the ship "KOODIE," will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the said Vessel.

TICKETS for the AKOLAH EXHIBITION will be sold at the following rates:—
Day ticket for the entire day Rs. 1
Second class day ticket from 11 A. M., as. 4.

R. BULLOCK,
Akolah, 6th January, 1868. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The rates for the collection and delivery of Goods in Nagpoor Town is reduced from 1 anna 6 pies per maund to 1 anna per maund.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 9th January 1868

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following shares Nos. 384, 420, 908, 1443, 1604, 1623, 1642, 1700, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company unless the 3rd call of Rupees one hundred per share with interest accrued thereon be paid on or before the 25th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS,—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.

બોમ્બે એન્ડ કોસ્ટ કોફી પ્લેનટેશન કંપની,
(લીમીટેડ.)

ALL persons (if any) having any claims against the above Company are hereby required to send the same to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY next, the 14th day of January instant, otherwise the Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to such claims.

A. THOMSON,
Liquidator.

24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishments, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp.

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book, supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *a once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at 10	A. M.
Do. 9-45	do.	do.	do.	do. 11-30	do.
Do. 11-15	do.	do.	do.	do. 12-30	P. M.
Do. 12-15	P. M.	do.	do.	do. 3	do.
Do. 1-45	do.	do.	do.	do. 5	do.
Do. 4-45	do.	do.	do.	do. 8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Materials of the Buildings at Nowrojee Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 8 and 9, will be put up to Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 3 P. M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application to
G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th January, 1868.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the
SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NOTICE.

CONFIRMATORY of our recent announcement, we have the pleasure to inform our Friends and Constituents in Western India, that we have RECOMMENCED BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, and that our OFFICES are situated in DEAN LANE, Bombay, where communications should be addressed us.

We beg also to notify that Mr. JOHN EDWARD BODGER is authorized to sign our Firm from this date until further notice.

Bombay, 31st December 1867.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
(of London and Bordeaux.)

WITH reference to the foregoing, we beg to announce that in addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES of the following WELL-KNOWN LONDON HOUSES, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

GREEN & Co., Iron Merchants.—Manufacturers of Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

THE PATENT NUT AND BOLT COMPANY.—Manufacturers of the Patent Cotton Bale Lock-tie. (we call special attention to this invention as economically superseding the rope bands now in use), Rivets, Coach Screws and Bolts, Set Pins, &c.

BUNNETT & Co.—Manufacturers of Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

MERRY WEATHER & SONS.—Manufacturers of Fire, Garden and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps, (obtained latest Medals)

S. B. BEAL.—Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

SIR W. BURNETT & Co.—Manufacturers of Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c. from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants. (Railway Companies and Ship owners are invited to ascertain particulars of the above.)

COPLAND & Co.—Wholesale Preserved Provision Merchants. This house is second to none in their particular line of business. We specially invite indents for their goods.

HOLGATE & Co.—Manufacturers in Leather, of Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands. This firm's specialities in Leather are worth attention. (*Samples on shew.*)

MOULE & Co., (LIMITED).—Manufacturers of the PATENT EARTH CLOSET OR COMMODE, for which the Government of India recently awarded MR. MOULE the sum of 5,500 in testimony of their great appreciation of the invention. These CLOSETS are PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR INDIAN REQUIREMENTS; their action is most simple, and can be easily arranged by native servants. They effectually remedy all the evils arising from the Commodes, and are entirely unlike upon the well-known properties of earth as a deodorising agent,—a GIVEN QUANTITY of earth destroying all smell and entirely preventing noxious vapours and other discomforts. Fifty of these Earth Closets as a first instalment are now on the way. SAMPLE CLOSETS will be landed very shortly. It is impossible to describe within the limits of an advertisement the marvellously simple mechanical contrivance by which these Commodes entirely do away with all nuisance. They can be fitted to accommodate HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, HOUSES, &c. as easily as for use in a private family. Her Majesty's Government have now caused them to be introduced into all the principal Military Stations and Hospitals in England.

The Rev. Henry Moule, the inventor, has just received from the Indian Government a gratifying and substantial recognition of the value of his system of dry earth sewage. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to him from the India Office in London, dated September 25th, 1867;—"I am directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to forward for your information copies of Reports which have now been received from the Government of India, on the successful and general adoption of your dry earth sewage system in India. In consideration of the very satisfactory character of these Reports, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council has much pleasure in authorising the payment to you of the sum of Five hundred pounds."

THE LOCKSTICH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have also solicited us to receive orders for their greatly admired Machines.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from Messrs. RANSOME and SIMS.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices, in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—TO MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. We beg respectfully to solicit your commands for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS now that Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have ceased supplying the same. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing houses in Bombay. Our Brand is extensively known and appreciated in all parts of the civilised world, we trust that the re-establishment of a Branch of our House in this Capital may meet with general support. We shall do our utmost to merit the same.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either of them.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do. „ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do. „ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do. „ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do. „ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do. „ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do. „ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do. „ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.		
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	Rs. 17
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	„ 14
Macon, ditto	„ 21	„ 12

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31	„ 17
Moselle, Still, Braunberger, do.	„	26	„ ...
„ „ Marcobrunner	„	34	„ ...
Hock, „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„	23	„ ...
„ „ Johannisberger	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„ ...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents ingoniously issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

AKOLA EXHIBITION.—THE AKOLA EXHIBITION will be opened on the 27th January 1868.

R. BULLOCK,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A full sized Billiard Table by Thurston, Cues, Rests, Billiards and Pool Balls, and Marking Board included, Price Rs. 400. Apply to "X." care of this office.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further particulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that serviceable Remounts fit for Light Cavalry will be purchased at the Byculla Commission Stables daily (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 2 o'clock.

C. E. STACK, Captain,
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WALLACE WILLIAM BENSON, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate before the 1st March 1868 with the President, Committee of Adjustment, Captain GODFREY TWISS, R. A., commanding 5 Battery 21st Brigade R. A., Field Force, Abyssinia.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ETHEREAL," from Mauritius, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Anderson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after 15 hours the Ship's due.

H. BOMANJEE TOLLE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Agents Ship *Ethereal*.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Steam Ship "GUNGA" having arrived with remaining Cargo ex "Isis" and part of "MEMPHIS," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading with Customs' Manifest at the office of the undersigned where small parcels are to be applied for and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HUBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 13th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of three per cent. being Rs. 7-8 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December 1867 and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 13th to 25th instant both days inclusive.

R. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th January, 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED.)—IN LIQUIDATION—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 81 Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY the 18th January instant at 3 P. M., for considering what measures to be adopted to liquidate the affairs of the Company finally.

ગામજી લધા,
હરીદાસ પાલુદાસ,
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS,
Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Liquidators.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 18th instant, from parties willing to supply best Steam Coal for a period of one year.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton, delivered monthly at the Company's Premises, Colaba, the Coal being subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Ld.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Magistrate and President of the Sattara Municipality up to TUESDAY the 25th February 1868 for the Farm of the town duties and other Municipal Fees at Sattara for the eleven months extending from the 1st May 1868 to the 31st March 1869.

2. Persons wishing to tender can obtain full information regarding the conditions of the contracts and the nature of the duties to be levied by applying either verbally, or in writing to the Vice President of the Municipality.

3. The Magistrate does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

T. E. KYTE,
Vice President of the Sattara Municipality.

Sattara, 9th January, 1868.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join; only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 14th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon. Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

WEEKLY SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of January 1868 at 2 P. M. Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., will hold their usual auction sale of the following goods viz.:—

3 Ruby rings.
3 Black stony rings.
1 Diamond ring.
1 Emerald ring.
3 Sapphire rings.
1 Diamond rose.
1 Gold chain.
2 Ear-rings.
1 Precious diamond ear-ring.
1 Ghona Kunthee, known by the native name.
2 Puddock Do. Do.
1 Chorno Do. Do.

The above mentioned goods will be sold by the order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgager. The undersigned will also sell a quantity of miscellaneous English Books and other articles.

HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will be ready THIS AFTERNOON at Four o'clock.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnights specially written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .....Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPY..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England will be published this afternoon at Four o'clock.

IT CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

WAX CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IMRAY'S CHARTS.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., have just received a fresh supply of the undermentioned large scale recent charts, all mounted on cloth:—

West Coast of India	—Comorin to Bombay	Rs. 8 0
Ditto	Bombay to Kurrachee	8 0
Bay of Bengal West	—Comorin to Coconada	8 0
Ditto	East—Bassein River to Penang	8 0
Ditto	North—Pulicat to Bassein River	8 0
Ditto	General Chart	8 0
Rice Ports of India	—Akyab, Rangoon, Maulmein, &c.	8 0
Straits of Malacca and Singapore		8 0
Mauritius		5 0
Southern Africa and Madagascar		12 0
Mercator's Chart of the World		6 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN—The following are the editions in general use:—

Piano edition, large type, with Music bound limp morocco	Rs. 8 0
Fcap 8vo. edition, Hymns with Music morocco	3 12
Ditto do bound cloth	1 4
Eighteen mo. Hymns only, clear type morocco	3 0
Small Pocket edition, morocco	1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HUNTER'S PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM of ACCOUNTS, for the use of Banking, Mercantile, and other Public Companies, and Accountants, Auditors, and Shareholders, second edition, enlarged Rs. 4-8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

RUTTER'S Exchange Tables between England, India and China, in Sterling, Rupees, and Dollars with Tables of Arbitrated Rates of Exchange and Prices of Bullion and a Guide to Negotiating shortsighted Bills and French Bills in India and China.

Tenth edition 8vo. *Cloth.* Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published. Price Rs. 5-12-0.

ABYSSINIA AND ITS PEOPLE; or Life in the Land of Prester John, edited by John Camden Hotten, with a Map and Eight Coloured Illustrations.

*** This book is a complete epitome of all that is known of Abyssinia, compiled from all available sources, and equally interesting to the General Reader or those proceeding to that country on service.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SOONDERJEE NANJEE & CO.'S ESTATE.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of SOONDARJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta, under the name and style of NANJEE JEYCURN & Co., and in Mangarole under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second Dividend of four per cent is payable to Creditors on the Estate of Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee trading as above.

F. A. SPENCER.
T. F. PUNNETT.

ગોપાલદાસ માધવદાસ.
GOPALDASS MADHEVDASS.
Trustees to the above Estate.

6 Rampart Row, 11th January, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MADHOWDASS GHELLABHOY, an Insolvent.

UPON hearing MR. RIMINGTON, attorney for the trustees of the Estate of Madhowdass Ghellabhoy, I do order that all persons having claims upon the said Estate do send in statement of such claims in writing to the Trustees of their office at the Royal Bank of India in Meadow Street within the Fort of Bombay on or before the 12th day of February next after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare dividend on the claims which shall then be admitted without regard to any claims of which no notice shall then have been received by them, and that this order be forthwith advertized once in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and twice in two English and two native daily newspapers.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1868. C. SARGENT,

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS,
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. 2346 of 1867-68.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 2 P. M.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

No. 2459 of 1867-68.

SENATE.

Members of the SENATE who intend to be present at Convocation on the 14th are requested to send their cards to the Registrar on or before Saturday next, the 11th inst.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

No. 2347 of 1867-68.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees to be holden in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their cards with their addresses thereon, under envelopes, addressed:—

"To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of admission will be afterwards sent.

By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

No. 2349 of 1867-68.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic costume will be worn at the Admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head dress of the European Fellows is a college cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Bombay, 3rd January. University Registrar.

* Ex Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2348 of 1867-68.

CONVOCATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
FOR
CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1868.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by a quarter past 4 o'clock.

3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
In pairs,
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, BISHOPS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS,
In pairs,
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts.

DEANS,
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats before the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for his admission to the Degree;

His PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make DECLARATION of the DEGREES conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868. *University Registrar*

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

At the risk of incurring a blessing from the *Times of India* there are one or two points which we would commend to the attention of the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay at their meeting to-day, and to which the Government itself does not appear to have given the consideration their importance deserves. Every one, even the Calcutta critics, must admit that Government was honorably bound to come to the relief of the Bank, to the extent at least of covering its deposits and current accounts. For Government to do otherwise was to break the pledge of the State given ten months ago to the public, on the faith of which the depositors refrained from compelling the Bank at that time to shut its doors. We may dispute the wisdom of Government giving such a pledge; we may protest against the public money being employed to pay the debts of a Joint Stock Institution as much as we please, but the pledge, being once given by the State, must be honorably fulfilled. The public faith in the word and honor of the Government is not to be sacrificed to save one quarter or many quarters of a million. The Calcutta journals who harp a little monotonously on the fact that the State treasury is made to pay the debts of the Bank of Bombay are apparently ignorant of the obligation which rests upon Government and which was one of the last obligations undertaken by Sir Bartle Frere before laying down the reins of government in Western India. The point now arising for consideration is, therefore, not the old question on which the Calcutta journals are dilating, and which was practically set at rest for the present, a year ago, but the extent and limit of the undertaking actually entered into by Government. What has government pledged itself to do? Now that the Bank is entering into liquidation and the loan of Government money is required, both the Government, the shareholders and the public ought clearly to understand what it is that the Government advance of a quarter of a million is provided for. Turning to the original obligation of 25th February 1867, the mildest criticism that can be passed upon it is that it is vague to unintelligibility. In undertaking a burden to meet the liabilities, or certain of the liabilities, of a Bank, preciseness we should think was indispensable; but accepting it as it stands, the object of Government was to stop the run of depositors; and a guarantee "to the full extent of Government's *available* resources" was therefore given with special reference to depositors, and was not meant to apply to the remaining body of the Bank's creditors. The beautiful indefiniteness of the expression "available" resources, which may mean everything or nothing, does not concern us at present, since on that point no issue is likely to arise. Turning next to the Bank's application for a Government advance of a quarter of a million, we find that the object of the Directors is to devote it—for that is unavoidably implied—not to the covering of deposits only for which Government already stood pledged but to the payment of the other liabilities of the Bank also. Now, this is going a step too far. Is Government to be called on, in the event of the Bank's funds being short when the liability may arise, to pay public money to enable the Bank of Bombay to meet its liability on Commercial and Asiatic Bank and any other shares it holds? This was never contemplated by Government, but as we have said it is contemplated by the Bank. The application for the loan states that these liabilities may be compromised, and it says also that Government will be the sole creditor when it receives the preferential right over the residuum of the Bank's assets. This sounds well; but it means that all the creditors of the Bank are to be paid off *before* Government; in other words that the Government loan is to help to pay them off. To this selfish and unjust proposal the Bombay Government agreed, probably without fully considering the effect of their resolution. Fortunately, however, for the State, Sir John Lawrence puts the loan upon a proper footing and specially grants it "for payment of depositors." Hence, as the loan is only obtained on the condition that all the assets of the Bank shall be preferentially mortgaged to Government, it follows that the other creditors of the Bank, such as the Commercial and Asiatic and other Banks, cannot receive one pie of any money that may become due to them until the Government loan is repaid and the mortgage discharged, that is of course, if such a mortgage by a liquidating company is at all legal. To pay any other liability before the Government liability is fully paid off is tantamount to a misappropriation of the public money,—it is certainly a breach of faith with the State. We therefore ask what provision the Bank intends to make for those gentlemen—its own officials—in whose name the shares belonging to the Bank are registered. The Bank dare not pay them a farthing without the sanction of the Government of India, though we believe it has already undertaken an obligation to break the condition on which Sir John Lawrence has consented to a loan from the State Treasury. On Saturday one of the registered holders of the Bank's shares had taken measures to present a petition in Chambers to one of the Judges of the High Court with a view to prevent the transfer of the assets to the new Bank and for anything we know also the preferential mortgage of the whole remaining Bank's assets to Government, the effect of which would be to expose him to the burden of future calls without any recourse against the Bank. The petition, we are informed, was not presented, as an assurance was given by the representatives of the Bank that (we cannot put the assurance more definitely) no evil would befal the petitioner. We hope the Directors will explain to-day how they can grant any such assurance consistently with the terms of Sir John Lawrence's minute. The shareholders of the Bank have lost their money but they have not yet lost their honor. The officers of the Bank holding shares on the Bank's account must be protected, and it is to be desired that the scandal of the State Bank bribing its officials to leave the country to escape calls on shares belonging to it will not be added to the scandal of its insolvency, or at all events, that the bribe will not be paid out of public money. The shareholders have lost too much to sell their integrity for the paltry saving such a proceeding would now effect. We do not doubt that the Government of India will allow any demand that may be made against these gentlemen to be defrayed, notwithstanding its preferential mortgage; but we trust the Bank officials will not grant a preferential mortgage to Government and proceed by stealth or through "inadvertence," of which we had one example recently, to pay off another set of creditors first.

The officials of the Bank who hold shares in its behalf have, by the arrangements with the new Bank (not to speak of the proposed Government mortgage) the satisfaction of seeing all its best assets handed over to that institution and the worst left for their and Government's protection. They can only now accept the position and await the development of events.

THE elephants which are to be taken to Abyssinia by the ship "Hahnemann" are to be put on board at the Dockyard today. It will be an interesting sight to those who did not not witness it on the last occasion.

WE understand that the Court of Chancery has ordered a call of ten pounds per share to be made on the contributories of the Commercial Bank of India and the East, and we believe that instructions have been received by the last mail to enforce the payment of such call by the contributories on the Bombay list by the first of March ensuing.

H. M. steam vessel "Hydra," 818 tons, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday from the Cape of Good Hope, having left that port on the 26th November, reported that on December 17th at midnight she had fallen in with the vortex of a cyclone in latitude 30. 30 S., longitude 68.25 E., and had lost two boats and had all her sails blown away; lowest barometer registered, 28.85; height at commencement of storm, 30.19 at 8 A. M. She passed the "Isabella Kerr" on Friday off Burn's Island, bound to Bombay.

THERE appears to have been some misapprehension as to the reported outbreak of cholera in the 45th Regiment at Poona. We are now assured from a reliable source, that on the night of the 1st instant a solitary case of cholera occurred, and ended fatally on the 4th. The patient had been attacked with cholera during a former residence in India. It is not true that a second case has occurred.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," transport service, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon from Annesley Bay, having left that port on the 29th ult. and Aden on the 4th instant. She brings no later news than we received by the mail steamer,

The whole of the 33rd Regiment were landed, and two companies had been sent on to Koomaylee The weather was cool and pleasant, and the health of the troops good. The epidemic amongst the horses and mules had somewhat abated, and things altogether were assuming a more cheerful aspect.

PROBABLY the fact is already pretty well known that the annual Masonic Ball, one of the few occasions that break the monotony of Bombay life, is to come off in the Town Hall on Friday first. We may mention, however, that we believe the committee is exerting itself to make this year's ball an unusually brilliant and successful one. All who intend to subscribe should, out of consideration for the convenience of the gentlemen who have undertaken the management, inform them of their wish without delay.

THE ship "Ethereal," which arrived from Mauritius on Friday night, brought a report of the loss of the ship "Atiet Bahaman" in a cyclone about 300 miles to the north of Mauritius, which port she had left with a cargo of 14,000 bags of sugar, consigned to Bombay. It appears that the chief officer and a number of the crew were known to have been saved, but that some of the other seamen, and also the Captain and his wife, were still missing. A steamer had gone out from Mauritius to look for the vessel and give what assistance might be necessary; a schooner also had been sailing about for the same purpose; but neither of these vessels had seen the missing ship. The "Atiet Rahaman" was a vessel of 784 tons.

THE *Madras Times*:—The great trunk lines of railway in India will, when finished, be about 5,000 miles in length. Probably about 1,000 miles of work has yet to be completed. The total actual expenditure in India and England on the Capital account of the guaranteed railways, from the commencement up to the 31st March last, has been nearly £74,000,000. The total net revenue from the commencement up to the close of last official year was about £9,700,000. The payments of guaranteed interest during the year amounted to about £38,000, and from the commencement to about £400,000. It appears that the Punjab Railway has been worked at an actual loss, and the Bombay Government have been requested to explain some apparent deficits in the accounts of the Sindh railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla. The main line of the East Indian Railway has made such progress that even a Government order calls it "extraordinary." Its earnings last year exceeded the estimate by upwards of 47 lakhs, and its working expences were lower than the estimate. Its net revenue in fact would give a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital expended. The net revenue from all the guaranteed railways &c., for the eleven months of the last official year is nearly sufficient to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the total expenditure in England and India up to 31st March 1867—a result which, considering the length of railway still under construction, the Government of India looks upon as highly satisfactory. There is one peculiarity noticed in the Madras railway: no interest has ever been paid in India, no shares have ever been paid for in India, and no share registers are kept up in this country.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse has resigned his seat in the Governor General's Legislative Council, it having been held, after some hesitation on the part of those with whom the decision lay, that the functions of law-maker and law expoundor were incompatible. Mr. Hobhouse will now officiate as Judge of the High Court only.

ABYSSINIA.

(*From our Abyssinian Correspondents.*)

CAMP ZULLA, 22ND DEC.

DR. KRAPF in his interesting work remarks that the Shohos are "the worst people on the face of the earth," and I would be sorry to deprive them of the well-earned reputation. As vultures scent their food so they have discovered their prey, and pounce down upon the baggage proceeding between the stations. In justice to them I must say that they have not as yet attempted wholesale looting, and large convoys of grain and stores proceed unmolested; but it fares ill with a solitary pedestrian,—if unarmed, and straggling mules and camels are soon relieved of their loads by these followers of the prophet. A short time since some camp followers were beaten at Adoda and others have been robbed. With a strange audacity the Shohos deprived the special correspondent of an English paper of most of his kit, and we apprehend an alarming account of the disorganization which exists here. Worse than Balaklava, Sir, as was said to me the other day. But the difficulties at Balaklava were not to be compared to those we encounter here. The former within a few days sail of our ports, the country well known, the army only seven miles from its base of operations, ample water supply, and a climate in which Europeans can work all day. Contrast this with our situation here, when a long and intricate passage has to be undertaken before stores are landed, an impassable and unexplored country in our front; the first portion of our line of operations for sixty miles through mountain passes where supplies are not procurable; a burning climate at our point of debarkation; and above all a waterless tract to cross during the first march and the certainty that in many places there will be an insufficiency of water when we advance. It is true we sleep here without picket and pararols in as much security as in our camps in India, ignoring the possibility of one of those night attacks for which, according to the official reports, King Theodorus is celebrated, and relieving the men and officers from much disagreeable and hard duty. We cannot tell, however, how we may fare when we reach the Abyssinian Highlands, and whether our crafty enemy's tactics may not be confined to creating a perpetual alarm at night, and harassing our troops by the necessity of continual escorts. An order has just been issued by Sir Chas. Stavely, K.C.B., that all officers leaving camp are to be armed—a very prudent precaution, for as prevention is better than cure it is much more preferable to avoid an outrage than to impose summary punishment on the perpetrators of it after it has been committed. The Advanced Brigade have been here now two months, and I will endeavour to recount the work which has been performed in this time. When the fleet containing the Brigade rounded Annesley Bay and dropped anchor there were four or five steamers and sailing vessels lying opposite to a small spit of sand on the shore which was an island at high tides. Six or seven tents were visible on the plain about a mile from the beach, which was the camp of the pioneering party. When the troops landed they had to wade from the ships' boats, and all the stores had to be carried over 300 yards on the backs of coolies. The ships' boats had to do all the work of lighters with their own crews, and the small native craft were rigged up for landing horses and mules. Water was only to be procured from ships' breakers landed and rolled up the beach. Now there is a broad stone pier extending nearly 300 yards into the sea; upon which a tramway is laid fitted with travelling cranes. The rails are continued along through the commissariat stores and rapid progress is being made in laying a line in the direction of the Sooroo Pass. Commissariat sheds have cropped up and are being erected in all directions. Most formidable heaps of food for men and animals are ranged in close succession along both sides of the tramroad. The ground along the foreshore has been reclaimed and cleared, and where a company could scarcely form line originally a regiment can now be exercised in battalion drill. Enclosures have been made and the sign-boards denote the departments and their offices. Long lines of tents stretch in every direction, and numbers are being pitched daily to accommodate fresh troops. Indian coolies have been substituted in a great measure for the natives of the country, and much as we may despise their day's work in India, it magnifies into Herculean labour when compared with that of the Shohos. Barges have taken the place of ships boats in landing stores, and iron lighters land horses and mules at the pier head instead of their being pitched out of a native boat at the serious risk of injury to the animals. Water is now brought alongside a floating pump in water boats and pumped at once into the tanks on shore. Horses and mules are now watered at troughs, where the supply is kept continually up from the tanks. A condenser has been put up on a stone island made for it, and will be ready in a few days for use, and another is being erected at the end of the pier. A new pile pier for the commissariat is in course of construction. Steam tugs ply about the anchorage and tow barges and lighters rapidly from the ships to the bunder. A sanitary conservancy has been organized and every effort made to prevent the ill effects likely to accrue from the numbers of dead animals which strew the ground almost everywhere. Long lines of bullock carts traverse the camp daily, and within the last few days mule carts have also come into use. The latter are Maltese, carrying about 10 cwt., drawn by one mule, but furnished with one outrigger to which another can be attached. They are very lightly made and have proved an admirable acquisition, being well suited for the purposes we require of them. Large Spanish mules are generally harnessed to them, and they have proved most unusually docile and obedient in draught. Sometimes of course a refractory one skedaddles, cart and all, but is soon brought up by the exertion of a gallop over the soft sand, turning from the shore to the interior of the country. A good survey has been made from the coast up to the top of the passes by which we ascend to the Highlands. Three stations, Koomaylee, Adoda, and Senafe have been established. A fair military road, passable for carts, has been made from here to the former, and it is being continued to Adoda. The Sooroo Pass has to a great extent been cleared for pack mules and camels and the work is being carried on rapidly. A line of railway, in course of execution now, has been laid out between the landing place and the foot of the Sooroo Pass. Wells have been sunk and water obtained where there was none before at Koomaylee. This is the work which up to the present has been done by the Advanced Brigade, directed to a great extent by the pioneering force, and none of the officers or men composing either of them need be ashamed of the progress. There has been hard work, very hard work, for every one, constant exposure to the sun all day, great heat and no shade, bad water, and rough fare, but they have all borne it well. The country must be very healthy at this season or they should have suffered from sickness, but they are now all in hard condition and ready to march at the shortest notice.

The most important news I have to communicate since my last letter is that the native chiefs of the country have undertaken to bring up supplies to Senafe on pack bullocks. They are to receive their remuneration at the latter place; the price is not fixed, but is to be named by M. Munzinger. It is to be hoped that it will be more than the value of the grain the bullocks carry, as the latter will then have some chance of reaching its destination, but I confess my doubts as to its safety should this precaution not be adopted. For the first few journeys most probably it would be carried without an unusual amount of looting, but afterwards the depredations would increase, and if remonstrance was attempted the supply by this channel would cease entirely. If successfully carried out it will relieve our transport train to an enormous extent, and the whole portion of the army composed of natives could be provisioned without their aid. One thousand pack bullocks left the first day of the agreement followed the next one by eight hundred more, and detachments have been sent daily since. The Shohos will not take any packages with square edges which are likely to break by falling or to gall their bullocks, so their services are not available for all our stores, but we can find them abundant work with forage and grain packed in bags. The weather has invariably been cloudy lately, threatening rain, but clearing

ing them to operate against him on Turkish territory. It is a nice diplomatic question, and I, for my part, shall not be at all astonished to hear of some of the European powers sending a note to the Porte one of these days to know whether it be the case that the British are operating against the Emperor of Abyssinia on Turkish territory. The reply to such a note, of necessity affirmative, would be followed up by a note to the other Powers calling their attention to this circumstance, and it might go hard with Turkey to justify her position with reference to ourselves in Abyssinia. *De facto*, Turkey is our ally at present, aiding us indirectly in our hostile operations against Theodore, and depend upon it Russia is not blind to this fact, and may, out of hatred towards Turkey, attempt hereafter to raise up diplomatic questions, calculated to interfere with our present and future operations in Abyssinia. I have just seen an officer of the Commissariat Department who has just conveyed instructions for accelerating as much as possible the landing of the water-condensing machinery from one of the vessels in the bay, of which the need is now felt to be so pressing that the Captain has received orders to work his crew all day to-morrow (although Sunday), and a working party of 25 soldiers is about to be despatched from shore to aid in this work. The reason of this sudden hurry is owing to the fact that the distemper has again broken out in a most virulent form amongst the animals in camp, traceable to a want of water. Last night 7 mules and some horses died. To add to the calamity the distemper has gone upcountry, and numbers of mules and horses are reported to have died at the military post at Hadoda, although they were expressly sent there in the hope of saving their lives. It is also stated that the distemper prevails at the intermediate posts between Mulkuttoo and Senafe, as well as at the last-mentioned advanced camp. It is even stated that the artillery, which were under orders to advance inland, are unable to proceed in consequence of the condition of their beasts of burden. This is not cheering news to send to the Indian public. I scarcely venture to take upon me to charge any party here with the responsibility in the matter of this deplorable dearth of potable water. Perhaps in the case of these two water condensers on board the "Congress" there may have been some delay in setting them at work, but I believe Captain Eadie has acted to the best of his judgment in the matter of the island, and for aught I know, this project may have originated in higher quarters, and that the naval officer actually commanding the station is but following the letter of his instructions. The fact, however, cannot escape comment that these condensers have been 20 days up to date lying on board that ship, without having as yet supplied one drop of potable water to the force, and, furthermore, several days may yet elapse before they will be in working order.

On the other hand, this question of condensed water, as a substitute for Nature's supply, appears to call for some consideration, especially from men of science in such matters. The truth of my remark may be more apparent from the following facts, which may be relied on, as having been stated by the Commissariat officer. It appears that the animals which have been sent inland to Hadooda and other posts, where running water is available, have suffered most severely from this distemper, after rain has fallen, a circumstance which has caused much speculation amongst the veterinarian faculty. Again, brutes that have left Mulkuttoo camp in good condition, after having been on condensed water, are found to be attacked with this distemper when sent inland to the posts where running water is procurable, especially after rain. No effect seems to be produced on human beings by the use of condensed water. I myself take a couple of tumblers of it each day at dinner, but then, like everybody here, I suppose, I "rectify" it with a "peg"! The brutes don't have their "peg." I mention these facts without further comments, closing my remarks with the expression of an opinion shared in by many here,—viz, that our Abyssinian army will be minus cavalry, artillery, baggage train, in short, without a mount or a beast of draft or burden, unless something can be done to allay the murrain now raging amongst the brutes of the Expedition.

DECEMBER 27TH, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon I was so far restored from my numerous ailments—thanks to the kind attention of the medical officers of the hospital ship "Star of India"—as to be able to make an excursion with a view to cull the choicest, rarest, and most recent flowers of gup afloat. Where the artificial causeway of the pier adjoins terra firma, a spacious open ground or sort of piazza extends on your left hand, closed in partially in the same direction by a roomy solid wooden erection employed as a Commissariat mazagine. Above this inland, but at some distance back from the aligument of the magazine referred to, is the Bunder Master's office, and out premises, which is approached by a large wooden square gateway from the main-road, and fronted by an open ground between it and the road. Behind the Bunder-Master's office the naval authorities have enclosed an extensive piece of ground stretching considerably along shore, and extending a good way inland, which several conspicuous sign posts announce as the "Naval ground." In the centre a marquee has been erected, labelled "officers." Here was the old post office, for I may remark en passant that since my letter referring to Lieutenant Osborne's appointment a new post office has been constructed somewhat further inland of wood, very solidly, and a civilian Post-master has been put in charge of it. Things, I may add, are in such "full swing" now in the post office department that postage stamps are sold at the post office, and a regular hour is announced for the closing of the mail (which from a self-interested point of view, may render it less easy and safe henceforward for Y. C. to run the chance of sending his budget on board the mail steamer at the last moment of departure.) To return from this degression (if you will). Beyond the Naval ground going along the shore line, one comes upon the market-place, where beef is (sometimes, for occasionally there is not a morsel in the market) sold for 5d. per pound, mutton *idem*, and birds, poetically yclept "fowls," at one rupee each, which might serve for half a tiffin for the Governor of Lilliput. Away off beyond the market-place, a large extent of ground along shore, and considerably inland, is taken up with huts of camp followers, muleteers, cameleers, and sutlers, with camels, mules, and donkies diversifying the scene, and further on still, where the settlement in that direction merges into the open plain stretching away towards the foot of the first rising grounds at the outermost base of the Abyssinian mountains, may be seen burning day and night a row of fires whose lurid glare awakens narrowing thoughts of the loss of life (even though it be poor brute life) caused by culpable neglect somewhere, which is only enlivened by the merry thought that stingy old Mr. Bull is the ultimate victim. Seriously, those fires silently proclaim that some fellow out here richly deserves hanging. In the plain beyond that side of the settlement to which I have now conducted your readers, there is very good shooting, I am told, hare, wild turkey, peafowl, wild boar, but as I have never seen a single head of game since I came to Abyssinia and such a thing is unheard of in the markets, I began to have my own views of this part of the country's capabilities for sport; as in a great many other respects, my opinions have been shaken here by nearer inspection.

If, now, your readers, returning with me to the spot where the pier adjoins the landing-place, feel curious to hear something of the aspect of things on the right hand from that point, I shall be happy to act as their literary "cicerone," observing beforehand that on my first arrival here that side of the shore settlement was a regular desert. Now, white tents innumerable speck its dusty, dark-brown plain, cropping up in the midst of its stunted, withered vegetation of tamarisk bushes. This is decidedly the best side for camping; it is the freest from dust, and is taken up by the white troops, and the quarters of the Commissariat, the Quarter-Master-General, the acting General in Command, &c. I noticed that the lines of the 33rd B. I., which when I last saw them were on the left side of the main road, have since been transferred to the opposite or right-hand side of the road. I found the camp of the 1st Beloochees, which was beyond the lines of the 33rd B. I., further inland, still occupying its old site, but considerably diminished, the greater part of the men having been sent into the passes, to Hadoda and up the route to Senafe. A body of them was preparing to march inland last evening, just as I called at their camping ground. Most of the mules which the Beloochees so humanely volunteered to take charge of on their first arrival here, have since been taken over by the Transport department, and the same is the case with the other mule volunteers (3rd B. I. and Royal Artillery). Beyond the camping ground of the Beloochees the ground is open, being only occupied here and there away back to the camp at Mulkuttoo by patches of bush-huts of camp followers and sutlers, &c., muleteers, cameleers, and donkeyeers (shall I say), besides a better sort of *huttery* dignified with the name of the "native bazaar." The iron rails have now been laid down to a short distance beyond the Mulkuttoo camp, or, say, two miles inland from the beach, so that stores, provisions, water, and other necessaries can now be rolled up by coolies on trucks at least as far as the camp of Mulkuttoo. There is much talk of the railway being advanced inland shortly as far as our first military post at Koomayiee, 9 miles rom Mulkuttoo, so that there is a likelihood of the shrill snorting of the civilising "iron horse"—so essentially of British breed—awakening ere long the echoes of the hitherto savage wilds of Abyssinia.

As I had not time, nor indeed inclination, yesterday to walk on to Mulkuttoo from the hospitable camp of my friends of the 1st Beloochees, I must reserve for a subsequent epistle the description of things beyond the point where I now break off, and perhaps I may be able to push my researches as far as the ruins of ancient Adulis, and "go in" for a "taste of Abyssinian antiquities," as an Irish fellow-countryman remarked to me, apropos to the ruins aforesaid.

The latest news from the front received down here up to yesterday was dated the day before (25th Decemoer). A friend showed me a private letter which he had just received from a brother officer at the front, and which had been written the previous day. This is quick work, you will say, taking into account the distance from Senafeh (62 miles) and the nature of the *route*. I presume some very important official intelligence must have come in, but not a word of it has transpired, and strange enough, the private letters of 25th December from Senafe make no allusion to anything extraordinary being actually on the *tapis* up there, to warrant the surprising expedition with which the last post was brought down. Perhaps some news has come in from beyond our outposts, with reference either to the prisoners, or to Theodore, or both, but no private letters speak of anything of the sort. A rumour, indeed, is afloat that Theodore has declared his firm resolve not to liberate the prisoners until such time as the Queen of England writes him a letter apologising for her want of courtesy in not replying by an autograph letter to the polite proposal he made her in his letter offering her his "heart and hand!" I am disposed to treat this story as a "canard," like so many others on the wing here. Yet, so extraordinary is this man, that it is quite possible he may have made some such statement, which has been sent on by some of the prisoners. If true, it only shows what an egregious barbarian, not to say lunatic, we have to deal with. Other rumours say that he has lately thrown out obscure threats that, if the English dare to advance on Dabra Tabor, he shall know now to dispose of the prisoners, and then consult for his own safety by temporarily falling back on the rugged mountain regions of Gojam, and, if necessary, crossing the "Bahr-el-Azrok," until such time as a mysterious succour shall reach him from the North. Who, or what this strange ally is, remains a riddle for those who detail this sort of gup as "the full and true account" of the state of things at Dabra Tabor. I daresay much of this mass of flying reports is brought down by Arab and other strollers from the interior to the native bazaar, where, I am assured, that men have arrived who have gravely asserted that they have seen the heads of the prisoners fixed upon spears around the door of King Theodore's quarters at Dabra Tabor. Numbers of these strollers are constantly coming into the native bazaar, where, after loitering for a day or two, they pass on to Massowah, either on board the native buggalows plying between the Bay and that island, or else they travel inland along the coast-plain to Erzeego, on the mainland over against that island. Of any thing like authentic news from the upcountry, the only reliable items are that the chiefs of Tigre are still coming in to the camp near Senafe with the most peaceable protestations. Colonel Merewether is reported to be engaged at present pushing a reconnoissance some thirty or forty miles beyond Senafe in the direction of Adowa, the capital of Teegr-yeh (to romanise the word), and that he speaks of establishing a second advanced camp somewhere in that neighbourhood,—no doubt with the approval of the Prince of Teegr-yeh. General Staveley is said to be on his way to Senafe to inquire into the causes of the great mortality amongst the beasts there, which still rages without intermission, according to the private letter of December 25th from that camp, to which I referred above. I am heartily sick and tired of writing in each letter murrain intelligence, and propose to have done with it henceforward. When the plague ceases (if ever) I shall duly chronicle the event.

I was surprised to meet the *Times'* correspondent in camp yesterday; he had returned a day or two before from Senafe, where, it appears, there is nothing for a correspondent to do. I hope I am not guilty of a breach of confidence in mentioning here that Kossai, Prince of Teegr-yeh, invited Mr. Austin on a visit to his residence, but Colonel Merewether objected to Mr. A.'s going there,—whether officiously or not I cannot herein declare.

DECEMBER 28TH.

General Staveley returned yesterday from his round of inspection as far as Senafeh, and having left here on the 19th instant, it must be said he got over the ground, there and back, pretty expeditiously. It is rumoured that the General has expressed himself in no very satisfied terms as to the state of things which he witnessed en route, and by all accounts he has good reason to do so. The greater part of the 1st Beloochees are now posted on the route between here and Senafeh, at different points, and are engaged upon it in works of improvement. But it is questionable whether even at the outlay of enormous labour, the road can ever be made safe and practicable at all seasons for an army. This must necessarily be the case where the bed of a deep and narrow torrent has been included in the route. Now, to those who have seen the system of road making in Switzerland and other Alpine regions, it is a grave matter of surprise why an attempt has not been made to bridge the torrent at those very narrow spots, where there is not width or possibility enough to run a road above it along the hip of the precipice on either side. A little blasting on both faces of the precipice would suffice to form a platform, upon which might be laid the *planks*, which, at first at least, might be employed for the construction of the bridge; afterwards iron girders could be substituted, if desirable. By bridging the torrent at, say, 50 or 100 feet above its bed, an army could pass at all seasons, even in the greatest floods, the road being gradually hipped on one side of the precipice up to the bridge and down again on the other side from and to points in the ravine where it is wide enough to allow of the torrent's periodical overflows without damage to the road. As I said just now, any one who has gone about the world, has seen lots of these sorts of routes in Alpine countries.

The accounts from the posts on the route, which come down to yesterday (27th Dec.) are not encouraging. It appears that the men are short-rationed, and even without rations, and much blame is attached to the Transport and Commissariat departments, the former especially, whose total inefficiency hampers and futilises the activity and usefulness of the latter. As the "ultima causa" of all this deplorable bungling, the Bombay Government is loaded with anything save benedictions. The subordinate departments of both the Transport and Commissariat service are said to be wholly insufficiently organised. They say that General Staveley intends to animadvert on these matters to the Bombay authorities by the out-going mail. If so, he will be acting like a conscientious man, for the couleur de rose tableaux of certain high officials here are both shameful and nauseous to those who see the real state of things. Where, now, are the grassy plains, and the bubbling brooks, and the rippling rivulets which figured so conspicuously in certain red-tape documents published in Bombay at the outset under the ægis of high official names? Christmas was to have found the plains stretching between the Bay shore and the hills daisied, prim-rosed, tuliped, soft-odour exhaling, meads. I can tell you the only odour that greets the parched wayfarer across those arid wastes is the stench of decomposing mules and horses, which serve as landmarks of the march of our troops to the hills. True, no rain, to signify, has fallen this winter on the shore-plains. But whose is the fault: Heaven's? Certainly not. Official enquiries at Massowah instead of from strolling Arabs about here, would have elicited the important fact that winter sometimes passes without a rainfall down here. Again, a gentleman just returned from the plateau told me that during his stay at Senafeh, one night the mercury fell to 28°. How are Indian troops to stand that sort of climate?

A humorous canard's "on the wing" to the effect that a party of the 33rd B. I. was attacked a day or two ago by a body of Arab marauders, and robbed of 60 rounds of ammunition. However, I was assured by a high military official that there is not a shadow of truth in this report, save indeed the loss of some ammunition, owing to the carelessness or dishonesty, or both, of some of the muleteers in charge of the beasts loaded with the ammunition of the 33rd. The gallant fellows, it seems, had been celebrating "Merrie Christmas," with the usual honours of Old England, and meanwhile their knavish wide-awake muleteers gave them the slip and walked off with their powder. The affair is not a bad joke, even without the moral implied.

Resulting out of the due celebration of this "festive season," may here be chronicled another tragi-comedy enacted by some of the officers of two British war-steamers lying in the Bay. It seems a party of "jolly fellows," wearing the blue and gold, were putting off in a boat on St. Stephen's night (Dec. 26), when, just as they were pulling away from the pier, another boat came pulling up. Murky, pitchy darkness shrowded Mother Earth, rendering it wholly impossible to discern, much less recognise, the occupants of the approaching boat. Thereupon, one of our tipsy sparks called out, "Out of the way, you d—d old——." The occupant of the mysterious boat quickly made way, perhaps in the apprehension of being otherwise stove in. Then a voice from his boat exclaimed "Boat ahoy! what boat is that." To this a voice from the other boat replied, "Kiss ——" At these naughty words, a growl was heard from the unknown boat, which forthwith turned round and began to give chase to that containing our Christmas waysailers. Soon a grim suspicion flashed across their muddled brains, which curdled their hot blood, and gave the appearance of a plucked goose skin to their ass hides. Meanwhile the chase continued; the oarsmen of the first boat strained every nerve, while the second boat seemed to glide through the waters without an effort, still preserving apparently the same distance from the pursued, despite of all his desperate efforts to gain ground. To be brief, after "dodging" about amidst the shipping for a considerable time, our now sobered rakes were ultimately forced to return on board the steamer of which the majority of them were officers. Hardly had they set foot on deck when a naval personage of the highest rank appeared on deck. What followed may not be repeated here, let us drop a friendly veil over the indignant rage of the "chief," and the piteous confusion of his "officers," suffice it to say that the words spoken were held to be too gross for excuse, even though uttered in the most inspired condition of Bacchinals. A Court Martial was declared inevitable; a formal apology tendered most submissively next morning was summarily refused, admission being even refused to those charged to make it, and, in short, matters remain in this condition. Whether the threatened Court Martial will be held, is a matter which will be decided hereafter. The anecdote may be told without the names.

The steam transport "England" has arrived with the 3rd Battery of the 21st Royal Artillery (21st Brigade) and the head quarters Wing of the 4th King's Own. The "England" towed two troopships from Aden and Bombay, which she cast off outside of the Bay off Deesee Island, and there they still lie since the 27th. They are expected in to-day. I may give you their names in a P. S.

The "Mandalay" arrived in the Bay during the course of last night, towed by the "Coromandel" from Suez, with 210 mules. No deaths among the brutes. The "Mandalay" left Suez on the 21st; the captain reports the cold very severe there. The "Coromandel" had on board a certain well-known sporting Major, whose exploits in the field are humorously recorded in a book of his own elucubration.

The "Queen of the South" ran upon a bank off Larmose island; the Captain threw some of her cargo overboard to lighten her. This, I have heard nautical party say, was unfortunate, as she floated off the bank (necessarily) at high water.

We have our quotum here of European "loafers." A gent here, who held some under appointment in the Commissariat Department, yesterday went "up town," as these fops say, to the native bazaar, and having ordered some things in a store there, he called for pen ink and paper, and gave an order for the amount in the name of a certain Captain. The man of the store had some suspicion that all was not right, apparently having some acquaintance with the personal appearance of the Captain thus personated, and as luck would have it, chancing to look out through the door of his hut, he descried the identical Captain in question passing by, to whom having shown the order, the Captain at once declared it a forgery. Some troops happened to be marching by, and the Captain calling some of these men, proceeded to arrest the forger, ordered him to be tied up to a drag there conveniently at hand, and had, on the spot, six dozen lashes administered the dishonest wretch, save two, for at the 70th lash, he could bear no more. This infatuated man, a Scotchman named Hepburn, will in all likelihood be dismissed from his appointment, and sent back to India, to swell the ranks of your European "Chevaliers d' Industrie."

ANNESLEY BAY, 27TH DECEMBER 1867.

I have been putting off writing from day to day in the hopes that some news might reach us from the front which might be of interest, but I believe that though we are here on the spot, yet we are more likely to get information from the English papers, than to be able to send it to you. Either nothing worth mentioning is going on, or it is kept very quiet; at any rate, I have nothing to tell you but a few local facts. Since I last wrote a multitude of vessels have come in, among others the "Queen of the South" and the "Mauritius," the two remaining hospital ships from England; neither of which is said to be in any way superior to the "Golden Fleece" in accommodation for the sick, and both are equally hot and ill-adapted to this climate.

The 4th Regiment has just come in, but the men have not yet landed.

Two condensers have been removed from the "Congress," one to a small island made on purpose opposite the place where the cattle are watered, and a second is being set up on the end of the bunder. The larger condenser is to make 4000 gallons of water daily, and the smaller one 2000 gallons. When at work, the additional supply will be thankfully received on shore.

At the landing place everything is rapidly becoming more and more systematic; the stores are being transferred from the very low to higher ground, or packed away in well-built wooden sheds, raised a foot or two from the ground. One line of rails has been taken up, and the other one is being pushed on towards Komayli. It now extends as far as the camp of the Sappers and Miners to a spot at which it is necessary to build a small bridge, and in the course of a couple of months it is hoped that it will be completed for 14 miles. It is feared that the locomotives to be sent from Bombay may be too heavy for the light sandy soil on which the sleepers are placed. The Post office has been removed nearer to the landing-place, which is a great convenience, and a post master has arrived from Bombay, and things will soon be in some degree of order in that department. I must, however, call public attention to the disgraceful carelessness which prevails in the Post office in Bombay. One letter from England, dated September last, has only just been received, and instead of having been forwarded at once from Bombay, in accordance with written instructions, it has been wandering about in Guzerat, and has even been to Agra, before it was forwarded to its destination. This case however is a trifle compared to the following: The soldiers of the 33rd Regiment wrote to their wives and friends at the depot at Kurrachee, directing their letters, "depot, 33rd Regiment," &c. Will you believe it? the clerks at the Bombay Post office were too lazy to read the whole direction, and seeing the number of the Regiment only, sent the poor men's letters back in numbers! Surely such remissness as this should call forth public censure.

Christmas day went off well. It was rather still and warm; the harbour was gay with flags by day, and lively at night with blue lights and rockets. On Christmas Eve there were private theatricalson board H. M. S. "Satellite." There were to have also been performances on the P. & O. vessel "Salsette," but the very melancholy death of an officer of the 33rd Regiment put a stop to them. There has been a considerable flight of locusts here, from the N. E., which lasted for a couple of days, and then disappeared.

28th *Dec.*—The mail goes out tomorrow. The report going about to-day is that Theodore has again obtained possession of Magdala, that the prisoners are once more in his hands, and that he means fighting.

Colonel Merewether has been exploring some 50 miles beyond Senafe. The 33rd Regiment landed early this morning, and will go to the front probably on Monday, their Snider rifles having arrived in the "England."

The heads of the Medical Department have arrived; and Surgeon Major Maitland with Assist. Surgeons Barry and Arnott go up to form a field hospital at Senafe at once, while a general hospital is being established down here

A Paymaster is supposed to be somewhere in the harbour, but nobody seems to know anything about him for certain today.

The weather has been cool and pleasant all day, and clouds seem to be again gathering, but the long dreaded rain has not yet descended.

The "Golden Fleece" and "Queen of the South" have brought out two little steam launches and a steam yatcht, which will doubtless prove of extreme use in the harbour.

SUEZ, 26TH DEC.

The Abyssinian Expedition is making great changes in this place. You meet muleteers, Calabrese, Maltese, Italians, Turkish, Syrian, Arab and other, all dressed in their national costume and ready, to use their weapons in any cause, good or bad. This was most amusingly evidenced some short time since. The Camp is about a mile from Suez, and between it and the town proper is a large collection of mud huts occupied by pointsmen, signalmen, and other railway employes, and by sailors &c. of the Egyptian and Azaziah Co.'s steamers. Now, many of these people have wives and other female relations. The gay muleteers very soon found this out, and from their proximity became unpleasant neighbours to the husbands thereof. These latter formed themselves into a committee, and one evening caught some half dozen muleteers prowling around their habitations without good and sufficient reason. They were at once seized and tried. All were recognised as notorious offenders, and from two to six dozen stripes administered personally by the aggrieved husbands. The victims of the bastinado reported the treatment they had received to their comrades in camp, who to the number of about 300, turned out to avenge the sufferings of their mates. However before the avengers reached the site of their former conquests they were saluted by a volley which sent them in double quick time to camp. No one was hurt. The men who had suffered might have fared far worse than they did, for your Arab is the very deuce when his jealousy is roused. There have been one or two other encounters, but thanks to the judicious management of Captain Morrison, Military Train, the camp is far more secure as a residence than this town with its governor, host of cawasses, and consuls to boot. All hands here have their fair share of work to do, and some perhaps would be better able to do what is expected from them had they another pair of hands. The mule, or rather animal camp, (for there were and are still a considerable number of horses) was really a sight when the animals numbered nearly 6,000. The order prevailing everywhere, the excellent system of picketing the animals, the perfect arrangements for watering, but above all, the thorough control over the muleteers by Captain Morrison, his subordinates and handful of English assistants, are the admiration of everybody visiting the camp from the Duke of St. Albans, a recent visitor, downwards. The mortality hitherto is less than one-half per cent. At that time Captain Morrison with Lieutenant Walsh and his very small force of Englishmen had no less than 900 men of all nations on the Mediterranean from Gibraltar right round again to Ceuta. Some of these were most unmitigated scoundrels; so much so, indeed, that after sending back a large number from Zoulla, (although they were much wanted) orders were received that none but Arabs or Berberins were to be sent on as muleteers,—chief muleteers excepted. The latter, decidedly the best, are hardy, pliable, and faithful to their masters. I don't know a better servant for an officer going to Abyssinia than a Berberin. I have known one not speaking a word of English learn a comic song in an hour; accent excellent. Their honesty is proverbial here, and their fidelity is invaluable. They have none of the dronish habits of the town Arabs, and they are acclimatised to the country we are about to take. I say take, because some of the French and Franco-Egyptian papers state we are going to take it. But they console themselves with the fact that as they assert the expedition is assuming gigantic proportions, the French government has sent two frigates to watch over French interests in that quarter. I am not wrong when I tell you that the French residents in Egypt are very jealous of our proceedings down the sea. Talk with one of that extremely sensitive nation, of whatever rank he may be, and he will maintain that "la grande nation" must have Egypt, even if Russia is allowed to possess Constantinople, and we all Asia Minor, across which they say our engineering qualifications would soon enable us to construct a railway to the Persian Gulf for our communication with India. But "coute que coute" Egypt must be French. But returning to our mules. Up to this date 5,800 animals, nearly all mules, have been shipped from this port. The embarkation is as follows. Commander Chitty, the energetic resident transport officer, requests Captain Morrison to send down to the "crane" by a certain hour a certain number of animals. They are there to time. At the crane I have seen 130 shipped in less than an hour and a half, at a cost so trifling, that I should be scarcely credited by giving it. The barges, built by Forrester, of Liverpool, belonging to the Canal Co., have been mostly used. Each barge carries comfortably 65 animals. Were it not for these we should have to depend on native boats carrying 9 or 10, with very nasty footing. There are still about 2500 animals in camp, and no more are to arrive. But I will undertake to say that if you send ships to receive them, as I see the Zoulla people are crying out for more mules, we can send you, that is to say, ship with our present limited facilities, 1,000 a day. The war has already had its victims. The noblest probably is John Clark Kennedy, C. B., Colonel Commandant of the Military Train. Pledged to the government, to have all the animals delivered in Suez by 1st December, nobly did he carry it out. But he paid for it with his life, for while the last batch of mules, 12 in number arrived on that day, in less than three weeks, afterwards, he was a corpse through extreme anxiety and arduous bodily labour, in seeing that everything in this important branch of the service was conducted in a proper manner. He was interred at Alexandria with military honours, the "Terrible" firing minute guns. Shipment of animals, which has been suspended since the 21st, in consequence of the heavy sea rolling in, will be resumed tomorrow, but there are only three transports ready to receive them. It is possible this may reach you before the "Jumna" arrives, although that vessel left at 4 P. M. on the 24th. "Euphrates" reached here 10 days before she was expected, as orders had been sent to Aden to detain her, and instructions for her to proceed slowly up the sea. She left before they arrived. This necessitated a detention of her troops on board for nearly three weeks, but to make everything comfortable the resident transport officer chartered a steamer as a Tender to run three times a day to and from the vessel, besides engaging the services of the Suez Ferry Boats to call whenever out in the Roads. Only three deaths occurred, two children, and a Color Sergeant of the Enniskillings (Foot), who was buried with military honours, the first for the last 20 years in Suez. I saw three days since a telegram which had been transmitted from Bombay, announcing the departure of Sir Robert Napier for Annesley Bay per "Octavia" on the 21st, so we are not very far off. The Egyptian fleet is somewhere down South. The "Commodore" after being at anchor 15 months, fetched Massowah without accident, but one of the small fry was on fire in the forehold one day, and after that was extinguished they navigated her on to some rocks where she remained 17 hours. Pleasant living among these people for English Engineers. The S. S. "Leith" is hourly expected at Alexandria with about 18,000 packages for Abyssinia. There has already been dispatched the A. and B. Mountain Batteries and a few millions of Snider cartridges, with pack saddles, forage, hay, &c. ad libitam. "Malabar" arrived at 2 P. M. to day, all well.

The workmen on the Maritime Canal at Chalouf, about 10 miles from this, to the number of 2000, are fighting amongst themselves with firearms. The Governor of Suez has sent to Cairo for four companies of soldiers.

ADEN, 31ST. DEC.

Her Majesty's ship "Octavia," carrying His Excellency the Commander in Chief and staff, was sighted off this harbour about 4-30 P. M. yesterday, and came to an anchor outside the harbour shortly before 6 o'clock.

The Brigadier General Commanding had issued orders to the effect that a guard of honour, furnished by the 2nd "Queen's," should meet his Excellency on landing, and that all officers off duty at Steamer Point should attend at the landing bunder, in undress. Officers in Camp, five miles off, were to assemble, also in undress, and meet his Excellency at the main pass gate. About nine o'clock definite orders were received to the effect that his Excellency would land at 6-30 A. M., and visit the barracks, hospital &c., at Steamer Point.

Shortly after the appointed hour, the Commander in Chief, attended by Colonel Dillon, Colonel Macleod, Captain Scott, A. D. C., Captain Napier, A. D. C., &c. &c. was observed approaching in one of the "Octavia's" boats, and was met at the landing steps by Colonel Addison, C. B., at present commanding the garrison, Mr. Abbott, officiating resident, and by at least twenty other officers of various Regiments. After acknowledging the general salute, His Excellency proceeded to inspect the guard of honour, and shortly afterwards drove off, under a salute of fifteen guns from the Bunder Battery. He next proceeded to inspect the Royal Artillery and 2nd Queen's Barracks, the hospital, &c. Having intimated his intention of proceeding on board with as little delay as possible, an order was given to man the saluting battery. After a short stay at the Residency, His Excellency re-embarked in one of the "Octavia's" boats, under a second salute of fifteen guns.

The "Octavia" started for Annesley Bay at 5 P. M. She was to have towed the "Compta," but an order from Commodore Heath directed the "Kangaroo" to take the "Compta" in tow, leaving the "Octavia" solus, to make as rapid a passage as possible. The latest arrivals comprise the steamer "Oriental" from Calcutta, towing the ships "Durham" and "Malabar," and carrying the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers,) stores, saddlery, &c. The "Compta" made a very long passage from Bombay, 14 or 15 days I think. She met with very light and variable winds on the passage. She is a great object of interest here. Her 19 elephants consume 4,500 pounds of forage a day, besides requiring 40 gallons of water a-piece. Going over her a few days ago I inquired whether a particular elephant was the "Bobery Wallah," we had heard so much about. "Lord bless you no, Sir," was Jack's ready reply, "that's him as shed tears leaving Injer." There is a great want of tonnage for the camels that are being shipped from here. Every ship that comes is crammed as full as it can well hold, and naturally commanders of vessels decline taking such an akward and cumbersome extra freight. The 3rd Scinde Horse have been coming through, in troops of 60 or so, in various sailing ships. No further news from Abyssinia, except that it is generally understood that further reinforcements would be rather a serious inconvenience than otherwise. It is also supposed that the Commander in Chief had sent instructions to Bombay to delay the departure of the 2nd Division; at any rate he was very busy here and hurried over his inspection in a way that betokened impatience to get to his writing table.

The "Jumna" passed through on the 31st with the 6th Regiment and details. She is still suffering from the injuries she received at Suez, and steams very slowly, so slowly that I expect the mail, which gives her three days start, to be in before her.

ALEXANDRIA, 25TH DEC.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which I had no control have for some time past prevented me from doing my part towards filling the columns of the "Bogbay Gazette," but the numerous letters which have appeared in your columns, in connexion with our expedition to Abyssinia, and the various sources of information open to you, save me, I hope, from reproof.

It is pleasing to be able to state, in recommencing my correspondence to you, that the latest news from Abyssinia is most satisfactory—a considerable portion of the troops having already got through the first of the passes, which were somewhat dreaded, while another portion of the army is on its way through the same pass.

The pleasure that the receipt of this intelligence caused here was very much allayed by the announcement, almost at the same time, of the death of Colonel Kennedy, who as you are aware, was the principal officer in Egypt for the superintendence of the purchase of mules, and their despatch to Abyssinia. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some time, but no serious consequences were apprehended. Even a few hours before his death he was talking about his proximate departure for England.

Colonel Kennedy is very much regretted by every member of our community here, and almost the whole of the English residents and the principal members of the other European nationalities in Alexandria attended his funeral obsequies.

All that could be done in the way of making the funeral as impressive as possible was done. In addition to our own resident officials (happily now more numerous than formerly) the officers, marines, and sailors of H. M. S. "Terrible," and a detachment of cawasies or policemen also attended.

Death has been very busy with the English community here of late, and it would really seem as if a native of the United Kingdom resident in Egypt had only to be seriously attacked in order to be sent to his (or her) last account. Recovery from a serious illness is somewhat rare.

On the 16th a great ball in honor of the Viceroy was given here by Mr. Menasa, a Jew banker. The ball is said to have cost a very large sum of money, but the giver is the authorized remitter of the Egyptian tribute to the Porte, and hence the lavish hospitality.

The Viceroy attended, arriving about ten, and leaving about two the following morning. On his way to and from the railway station he passed through streets, in which there were at least four feet of liquid mud, streets through which his unfortunate subjects and their horses must toil from morning till night with their loads of cotton and grain, leaving every hundred yards or so a broken down truck with its freight to mark the paternal fostering rule of his highness "mais qu'importe, Se viceroi s' amuse" and his native flatterers say he was "molto contento."

It is a strange fact that in a country whose soil has simply to be tickled to make it turn out three, four, and even in some cases, five crops a year, that important element of civilization—good roads—should be altogether wanting.

Two of the institutions of Alexandria have recently changed their quarters. The British Post Office is now located in the premises recently occupied by the Eastern Exchange Bank, and the Austrian Post Office has been removed to the Austrian Consulate.

I suppose you in India are satisfied with the P. and O. contract. As the Company have been liberally dealt with, it should be liberal in turn, and give Anglo-Indians some of the benefits they are so much in need of.

You are not likely it is said to have the benefits of direct communication with England by telegraph (Red Sea route) as soon as was expected.

With the present opinions of the English people about those who manage public companies it is rather a bad time for the latter to come forward as new candidates for support.

The short line from Suez in connexion with the Abyssinian expedition is at present not likely to come into operation. Everything was in readiness to begin, but the Government refused some trifling support, and the inestimable boon of swift communication by telegraph to some point at or as near as possible to the head quarters of the army in Abyssinia is lost. The new troop transport service has been of inestimable benefit to the carrying on of the necessary services here in connexion with the war.

The amount of labour and fatigue which has for some time past been undergone by the officials (high and low) of the transport service is immense. It is now pretty generally admitted that Government work is not so badly done as it was the fashion some time ago to assert.

For those who like to ruminate on the matter the estimation in which public companies are held in England at present, and the proximate transfer of a great commercial undertaking from the management of private individuals to that of a Government department, will serve as cases in point. The Fenians don't trouble you, I suppose, in Bombay. I was particularly struck a few days ago in taking up a copy of the "Times" for 1798 to find almost the same intelligence from Ireland as that contained in the "Times" which I had just received that morning. Sixty-nine years without any alteration in the normal state of a country is a strange fact in this age of so-called progress and civilization. Let us hope that what oligarchists have failed for seven hundred years to effect, the pacification of Ireland may be accomplished speedily under the really representative Government of the people.

Christmas has come to us cold and wet and cheerless, putting one somewhat in mind of Christmas at home. An Anglo Egyptian will not sit down to his roast beef and plum-pudding under the same conditions as an Anglo-Australian, and on the whole I think the latter is the loser. At this feasting season I prefer going about out of doors in a warm coat "bien gante et bien chausse," and in doors a fine coal fire will in no way detract from the good things of the table.

Our streets, too, have a home-Christmas look about them which is pleasing. There is not the prime joints from the prize of the cattle show, nor the young "porcus" with the lemon in his mouth to be seen, but good things abound, and the supply in our market would be no disgrace to many an European capital. Let us hope, too, that Christmas does here what Dickens says it does at home in healing up little social sores, and promoting peace and good fellowship.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. *Highflyer* is to be taken into the Government Dock tomorrow.

THE s. s. *India* was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday, and the s. s. *Koina* taken out.

THE steamship *Pearl* left on Saturday for Annesley Bay with boots and bedding and with a water barge in tow.

ON Saturday morning the body of a newly-born child was found in a gully behind the Cazee Moola chowkey.

WE hear that the Principal and masters of the Elphinstone High School have established a reading-room in connection with the institute.

THE following passenger arrived per steamer "Salsette," Captain Parish, from Annesley Bay yesterday:—Lieut. Donelan, 3rd Cavalry.

CHARLOTTE PETRIE, the "Female Sailor," is about to be married to Mr. Pollock, Scripture reader. The intended union was proclaimed yesterday in the Scotch Church.

THE pack and draught bullocks collected at Moody Bay, are to be shipped on board the transport "Royal Standard" today, and a steam tug and four barges are to be employed in the work of embarkation.

THE Director of the Indo-European line on Saturday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, that the Egyptian line was right, and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE transports "Agamemnon" and "Zenobia" left on Saturday in tow of the steamer "Ellora" with troops brought by H. M. troopship "Jumna,"—not for Vingorla, however, as we stated by mistake on Saturday, but for Kurrachee.

SIX hundred men of Captain Chalmer's train of muleteers proceeded to Lahore from Umritsur on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and eighteen hundred men are expected there from Rawul Pindee: the total number to be made up is 1,700.—"*Our Paper, Jan. 7.*

THE following passengers arrived by the B. & B. S. S. Company's steamer "Gunga," Captain Bainbridge, from Suez and Aden:—

From Suez.

Mr. de Costanzo, Dr. Hewston,
" Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson,
" Babbit, Mr. and Mrs. Towers, and
" and Mrs. Flower, 3 deck passengers.

From Aden.

Mr. J. P. Cornforth, and 6 Deck.

A CRICKET match, between eleven of the Bombay Cricket Club and eleven "strangers" (the names of the latter being Colonel Moore Dr. Richmond, Captain G. Larcom, Captain C H. Tibree, Captain Edwardes, Major Macpherson, Dr. Burrowes, Lieut. Leader, Lieut. Graves, Private Brown and Private Ta

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China was held at the office of the association, in Apollo Street, on Friday afternoon, "for the purpose of receiving a report from the liquidator on the affairs of the liquidation, and considering what steps are to be adopted in order to bring the same to a close." There was not a numerous attendance.

Mr. John Smith, the liquidator, having read the notice calling the meeting,

Mr. R. L. King moved, and Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer Dady seconded, that Mr. John Firth should be called to the chair. This was agreed to, and Mr. Firth accordingly presided.

Mr. Smith then read the following report which he had drawn up :—

The work of liquidation being now nearly completed, the liquidator has the pleasure of submitting to the shareholders in general meeting a statement of the manner in which it has been conducted, together with an account of his acts and dealings.

The resolution to wind up the Company was confirmed and the present liquidator appointed on 4th April 1867, at which date there was in Bank Rs. 5,66,367-9-2 ; out of this balance a distribution of Rs. 15 per share was declared payable on 10th April 1867, and three distributions of a similar amount, making in all Rs. 60 per share, have since been made as the realizations of assets permitted, viz., on 29th July, 4th November, and 16th December 1867.

Believing that delay in the realization of assets either by holding property for a more favourable market or by pressing to their legal issue claims of which the result appeared doubtful, the liquidator proceeded at once to dispose of all shares held by the Association and of all properties which it had acquired by mortgage, and over which it had the power of sale. A considerable demand for house and landed property having arisen about the middle of the year he succeeded in disposing on comparatively favourable terms of such property, while the Trustees of the Land Mortgage Loan, 1865, were also enabled to realize with advantage, and thereby to relieve the Association from all liability in connection with its guarantee of that loan.* Two suits in Court which threatened to occupy a considerable time were compromised under counsel's advice, and several small abatements of interest were granted to debtors whose loans had not matured, on condition of their making an immediate settlement of their debts. Several compromises have also been granted, in cases where the liquidator has satisfied himself that a private arrangement would yield more than would be obtained by forcing the debtors into the Insolvency Court.

By this means the liquidation of the Company has been brought almost to a conclusion at a somewhat earlier date than was originally anticipated. The annexed balance-sheet contains a statement of all receipts and disbursements during the liquidation, and the list of outstanding transactions contains an estimate of the realizations which have still to be made.

It will be observed from these statements that the ultimate out-turn must depend to a considerable extent upon the determination of certain contingent liabilities on account of calls on shares which the Association may have to meet, and also upon the ultimate realization of the Association's claims against insolvent estates.

It will also be observed that with the following exceptions there is now nothing to delay the final winding up of the Company, viz. :—

1st, Claim on mortgage due on 28th instant.....Rs. 20,000 0 0
This is well secured, and will doubtlessly be paid on due date.

2nd. Suit for .....Rs. 27,485 12 0
The liquidator is advised that the Association's claim in this matter is unquestionable, and it will probably be arranged without the necessity of the case being brought to trial.

3rd. Claim against the Commercial Banking Corporation for Rs. 62,500 0 0

4th. Claims against insolvent estates.

5th. Liability for calls.

With regard to the claims against insolvent estates, the liquidator has advertised in the public newspapers for offers for the purchase of these claims, but hitherto without success. The present meeting has been called with the view of enabling the shareholders to express an opinion for the guidance of the liquidator on the best mode to be adopted for the purpose of bringing the liquidation formally to a termination. Since the advertisement calling the meeting appeared, he has received a requisition from a considerable number of native shareholders, requesting him to bring before the shareholders the question of the propriety of selling the Association's claims, and this is one of the matters to be discussed by the meeting.

The liquidator has to acknowledge the valuable assistance and advice received by him from the committee of shareholders appointed at the meeting of 4th April 1867. Two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Forbes and Acland, have returned the fees to which they were entitled, and acted gratuitously.

JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th January 1868.

The following statements of accounts were also laid before the meeting—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Liquidator from 4th April 1867 to 9th January 1868.

Expenditure.

To Calls paid on Shares of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation mortgaged to the Association ...		20,400	0 0
,, Directors Fees (due previous to 4th April 1867) ...		1,890	0 0
,, Law Charges and Costs ...		16,415	11 0
,, Stationery purchased ...		314	8 0
,, Commission on London Account ...		352	12 0
,, Fixed Deposits paid ...		43,916	6 8
,, Interest on deposits and rebate on loans paid in advance ...		2,602	0 8
,, Distribution of Assets No. I. 463,189			
Do. No. II. 461,655			
Do. No. III. 460,735			
Do. No. IV. 455,295			
	1,839,855	0	0
,, Liquidator's Commission to account	50,339	0	2
,, Charges including Salaries, advertising, Rent, Taxes, &c. ...	17,976	6	8
,, Expenses incurred in connection with sundry debts written off as bad	11,358	0	0
,, Balance of Cash on 9th January 1868	306,726	3	2
	Rs. 23,12,646	0	5

Receipts.

By Loans ...	2,51,284	12	0
,, Loan Mortgages ...	7,73,910	10	5
,, Past Due Loans ...	2,33,678	5	0
,, Past Due Contracts ...	42,457	14	3
,, London Bills Receivable ...	50,000	0	0
,, Past Due Bills ...	79,291	14	2
,, Bad Debts recovered ...	155	12	0
,, Investments realised ...	1,11,107	5	1
,, Forfeited Shares account ...	2,214	0	0
,, Subscription to Commercial Bank Committee returned in part ...	154	12	0
,, Union Bank, London ...	100,322	0	8
,, Office Furniture ...	266	6	0
,, Stamps ...	147	8	0
,, Commission, Khojah's Loan, &c. ...	3,067	9	5
,, Interest ...	55,091	0	8
,, Suspense account ...	201	11	10
,, Agency account ...	52,697	6	10
,, Balance of Cash on 4th April 1867 ...	551,597	8	7
	Rs. 23,12,646	0	5

Statement of Liabilities and Assets, 9th January 1868.

Assets.

Loans in course of Settlement outstanding..	85,950	0	0
Loans Outstanding ...	20,500	0	0
Claims against Insolvent Estates and Companies in liquidation estimated ...	1,43,250	0	0
Cash in hand ...	3,06,726	3	2
	Rs. 5,56,426	3	2

Liabilities.

Distribution No. 1 unpaid ...	3,150	0	0
Do. 2 ,, Gun ...	3,675	0	0
Do. 3 ,, ...	4,605	0	0
Do. 4 ,, ...	10,035	0	0
Agency account ...	52,818	1	10
Deposits ... Rs. 27,665 12 0			
Less in dispute... 25,485 12 0	2,180	0	0
Do. Kurrachee ...	1,250	0	0
	77,713	1	10
	Rs. 4,78,713	1	4

Mr Smith, in laying these accounts before the meeting, pointed out that with the exception of a loan on mortgage for Rs. 20,000 due on the 28th instant, and a suit for Rs. 25,000 which it was expected would be settled without the necessity of its being brought to trial, the only matters which kept the liquidation open were the claims against insolvent estates and the liability for calls. The shareholders would observe that the amount of the claims against insolvent estates was Rs. 1,43,250, and this with the Rs. 20,000 due on the mortgage loan, made a total of Rs. 1,63,250 still remaining for settlement, if his estimate of the out-turn of insolvent estates should prove correct. There were, besides, five claims in course of settlement, amounting to Rs. 85,950 ; and this, together with the sum of Rs. 1,63,250 and the amount of cash in hand, made a total of Rs. 5,56,456, of which Rs. 4,01,000 would be in hand in the course of a week. Deducting the total ascertained liabilities, viz., Rs. 77,713, from the sum of Rs. 5,56,456, there would remain an available balance of Rs. 4,78,743, which would be equal to a further dividend of about Rs. 15-8-0 per share ; but, as against that, it was necessary to take into consideration the liability for calls. With regard to the shares (260) in the Asiatic Bank he had received the opinion of English counsel that the association was not liable for calls in respect of them, and that the name of the association would probably be struck off the list of contributories.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer suggested that the accounts of the association should be kept open for the inspection of any shareholders who might wish to see them.

Mr. Smith said the accounts could be examined at any time.

Mr. Hormusjee—And the books ?

Mr. Smith—The books contain private records of transactions entered into with the association by various individuals, and cannot be made public.

Mr. Hormusjee—The liquidation is now practically closed, and I don't see what objection there can be to shareholders looking into the affairs of their own company.

Mr. Smith—I see most decided objection to throwing open the books to the public when they contain entries of transactions with persons who have dealt with us in the faith of those transactions being treated as private.

Mr. Hormusjee—We don't want to expose the affairs of the company in public, but simply to let shareholders themselves come and examine the accounts for their own satisfaction.

Mr. Smith—You are perfectly welcome to examine *my* accounts in detail, and I shall be happy to give you the particulars of any accounts settled in the course of the liquidation. I cannot, however, give you the books of the company, or make public the whole of the affairs of the company previous to the liquidation.

Mr. Hormusjee—But now the liquidation is almost closed.

Mr. Smith—You are aware that the accounts have always been regularly audited by auditors appointed by the shareholders, and up to the date of the last accounts so audited, I think the examination of the books made by the auditors must be taken as sufficient. I should consider it of course a breach of faith to throw the books open to the public.

The Chairman (to Mr. Hormusjee)—Does your question apply to the accounts and books prior to the liquidation, or to those since the liquidation commenced ?

Mr. Hormusjee—My object is to let the shareholders see everything prior or subsequent to the commencement of the liquidation, because I don't see why the shareholders should be prevented from looking into the affairs of their own company, and because if they were allowed an opportunity to do that it would relieve their minds and give general satisfaction.

Mr. Moreshwar Janardhun did not think that, after the liquidation, that could do the shareholders much good. With regard to another subject : some of the shareholders had learned that the shares of the Commercial Bank, standing in the name of Mr. Smith, had been sold to different other parties, and he wished to know whether that was the case. The shareholders were also anxious to know what the parties were—and their names, if they could be mentioned.

Mr. Smith was not quite sure that he knew the names ;—indeed he did not think he did. Some of the shares had been sold, it was true, but they had been sold without transfer, and therefore the parties liable on them remained the same. The purchasers had merely taken the chance of there being a profit,—not the chance of there being a call. He thought, however, it was a good thing that they had been sold, as they had brought in some little money, which they would not bring now.

Mr. Smith here read the following requisition which he had received, and which was signed by shareholders holding 3747 shares :—

To the Liquidators of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited),

SIR,—We the undermentioned shareholders of the association beg to offer our warmest thanks for the successful manner in which you have exerted in carrying on the liquidation of the institution. We have seen an advertisement, however, given by you in this morning's newspaper, calling for tenders for the purchase of claims of the association against the estates of certain insolvent debtors. We now beg to inform you that such a proceeding will certainly be detrimental to the interest of the shareholders, and wish you to convene a general meeting of them and take their opinion on the subject before it is carried into effect.

Bombay, 27th December 1867.

All he (Mr. Smith) had got to say in regard to this was that the claims of the company against these insolvent estates had been rendered to the trustees and admitted by them, and that all which the association had now to do in connection with them was to receive whatever dividends these trustees might be pleased to hand over. There was no more liquidating work to be done in reference to them : nothing which he could do could hasten the payment of these dividends, and nothing which he could do could retard it. The question was therefore whether the shareholders were desirous of waiting to receive such payments as the trustees might find it in their power to make, or whether they would take some more speedy means of disposing of the matter. He had considered it his duty as liquidator to realise all the assets of the association as speedily as possible, with at the same time a due regard to their value ; and it had seemed to him that in this case the only way to dispose of these claims, so as to finish the liquidation, was to sell them for what they would bring, because he believed that the liquidation of some of the estates would certainly take many months yet—and as to others, he thought it probable from the rate at which the liquidation of them had been progressing hitherto, that it would take some years before they were finally wound up. He did not think it would be to the interest of the association that it should be kept open, with all the expenses necessarily connected with it, for so long a period of time ; and he took it for granted that the shareholders would not expect him to sit still and do nothing till all the liquidations were finally closed—simply waiting for the receipt of any dividends which might be declared from those estates. He wished to leave Bombay as soon as possible, and when his work was finished he would leave it. He thought that as far as these estates were concerned it was finished, at least it would be when the claims were sold. If the claims should not be disposed of in that way, it could still be easily arranged to appoint an agent to receive dividends on behalf of the association and distribute the realisation to the shareholders. At the same time he sympathised to a very considerable extent with the views expressed by the shareholders, and he thought it very probable that if the claims were sold by auction (which seemed to him to be the only way of disposing of them, because—with one exception—he had received no private offers) the association might not get so much out of them as it would by waiting for a little longer. Possibly several large dividends would be declared within a week or two, or a month or two, and it might therefore be advisable for the shareholders to keep the claims in their own hands in the meantime and receive any dividends which might be declared in the course of the next few months, and then, if they thought proper, to dispose by auction of the claims which remained. With regard to the other matter—the impending calls on the shares in the Commercial Bank—he had no hopes of this matter being settled for some time by the ordinary means of communication between Bombay and London. He had addressed a letter nearly six weeks ago to the liquidators of the Commercial Bank, offering terms of compromise for the settlement of the claim, and asking them to telegraph their reply. As yet, however, he had received no answer, and from the delay which attended the liquidation of that Bank in London, he did not expect a reply for a considerable time yet. As he had already said, he wished to proceed home to England as soon as possible, and it had occurred to him that he would be serving the interests of the shareholders if he were to proceed to England accordingly, and endeavour to arrange this matter at once. It was desirable that the liability of the association should be at once ascertained and cleared, and if it was the pleasure of the shareholders that he should proceed, an agent might be appointed here in the meantime to receive the few dividends which might be paid from insolvent estates so that by the time the compromise with the Commercial Bank was settled, the shareholders would be in a position to pass a formal resolution closing the liquidation of the association. In regard to these few points he wished the instructions of the shareholders.

Mr. Moreshwar said the shareholders were very thankful to Mr. Smith for the way in which he had carried on the liquidation, and offered him their warmest thanks. The proposal which Mr. Smith had just made—to keep the liquidation open and proceed himself to London, was certainly a very good one, and he heartily approved of it and thought it should be carried out. He moved "That the course suggested by Mr. Smith for bringing the liquidation to a close is beneficial to the shareholders and ought to be adopted."

This was seconded by Jairam Dyall.

Mr. King thought it desirable that some idea should be given of the amount which might be expected shortly to be distributed. It seemed to him that the way in which the proposition which Mr. Smith had made would work was this : Mr. Smith would go home to endeavour to settle the claim of the Commercial Bank against the association, and as soon as his representative in Bombay heard from him that that matter had been settled, and the terms on which it had been settled, he would be in a position to make a distribution of the realised assets of the association. But it was desirable to have some idea of the amount likely to be distributed from the cash in hand before Mr. Smith's departure.

Mr. Smith wished it to be distinctly understood that any amount reserved to meet these calls must be amply sufficient, but he was perfectly willing if the shareholders wished it to declare a dividend tomorrow, or to wait for a few days longer, by which time the dividend might possibly be two or three rupees more, there being several claims in course of settlement and likely to be finally settled in a day or two.

Mr. King thought all that the shareholders wanted was simply that the surplus, whatever it was, should be distributed before Mr. Smith left for England, and what he wanted to know was the amount which would be available at that time for distribution.

Mr. Smith—Do you mean what dividend I could declare before leaving ?

Mr. King—Yes, whether five or six, or eight or nine rupees.

Mr. Smith—Of the claims which I have referred to as being in the course of settlement, I have this moment got Rs. 2000 as earnest money of a claim for Rs. 10,000, and the balance of Rs. 8,000 is to be paid to-morrow. I expect two or three others also. After all this has been got in there might be a distribution I think of Rs. 6 a share. The total liabilities on these calls, if they were all to be enforced—of which I have no expectation—would be Rs. 2,06,000, and the amount in hand is about three lakhs.

Mr. King—And how much do you expect still, in addition to the three lakhs ?

Mr. Smith—I expect Rs. 85,000 within the next few days.

Mr. Moreshwar said that some of the shareholders wanted to know what the expenses of the establishment amounted to.

Mr. Smith said they amounted to about Rs. 1,200 a month, and that after the distribution of the next dividend he proposed to abolish the establishment almost entirely. The transfer department, which had hitherto paid its own expenses, would then be closed, and the other officers also were on notice to leave. He saw no necessity for any expense in future, beyond one or two hundred rupees per month.

Mr. King said there was one suggestion he wished to make. Seeing that the claims against the association in respect of calls were prospective claims, could not the sums which would be received from insolvent estates be relied upon as a means of meeting those claims, and a large distribution be made in the meantime to the shareholders ?

Mr. Smith did not think that would be fair to himself personally, and he supposed the shareholders would not like, after having all the funds distributed amongst them, to have to pay a call to meet any possible liabilities.

Mr. Smith asked if the shareholders wished to say anything about the appointment of an agent. If the matter was left to himself, he proposed to appoint the gentleman who had been acting as accountant, and the commission on the realizations which would otherwise have gone to the liquidator would go to that agent. The arrangement therefore would not increase the cost to the association.

A shareholder asked what would be the expense of Mr. Smith's visit to England, and how long he would be away.

Mr. Smith said he did not intend to return at present unless absolutely necessary, and that as to the expense it would cost the shareholders nothing.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith said, with reference to the establishment, that it had been kept up on a tolerably extensive scale, as he had found it much more conducive to the satisfactory liquidation of the company to press on every matter with the utmost expedition, and they had therefore been just as busy as before the liquidation. He had been asked by the employes to bring forward a suggestion on their behalf, and it was this, that they should receive some small extra remuneration now that the liquidation was about to cease. He believed this was usual, and if it was the shareholders pleasure, it would certainly also be a pleasure to him that they should receive some allowance. He did not think it would affect the dividend in any way.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer proposed that a gratuity of two months' salary should be allowed to all the employes, but on Mr. King suggesting three months, Mr. Hormusjee altered his proposition as follows, and it was seconded by Mr. King and carried :—"That the employes in the employ of the Association in liquidation shall be allowed three months' pay from 31st January of this year."

Mr. King proposed—"That the best thanks of the meeting be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. Smith for the very speedy and efficient manner in which the liquidation has been carried through, and for the great care and attention he has at all times bestowed upon the interests of the shareholders." He was only sorry in submitting this resolution that more shareholders were not present to join in it, but he had no doubt it would have the hearty approval of those who were absent as well as those who were present. Mr. Smith had worked hard for the association, and the shareholders only hoped that he would continue to take the same interest in the affairs of the association, whether here or at home, until they were finally wound up. (Applause.)

Mr. Firth, in seconding the resolution, took the opportunity of expressing his own appreciation of the way in which Mr. Smith had conducted the liquidation. He thought the shareholders had been fortunate in having a gentleman of Mr. Smith's commercial experience and zeal, and he felt that in parting with him they were losing a very valuable man in the commercial world. He was sure the shareholders all felt grateful to Mr. Smith for the manner in which he had done his work. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith said he was exceedingly obliged to the meeting for their expression of thanks to him, and he observed that if his services had given pleasure to the shareholders, it had also been a source of pleasure to him from first to last to be in connection with the company. No doubt there had been some painful experiences in connection with the association, but he felt that he had served the shareholders to the best of his ability, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that the shareholders so regarded it. It had occurred to him from various considerations that the shareholders might wish to know, if it was possible to inform them, more particularly than had yet been done of the causes which had led to the winding up of the Financial Association of India and China, and he had thought it would probably be interesting to have his humble opinions upon that subject, whatever they might be worth, because he had been connected with the company from its commencement to its close. He had accordingly prepared a statement which embodied his views on the subject, and which he would circulate amongst the shareholders immediately. That statement contained views which he dared say might be challenged, because it of necessity entered upon a criticism of men and things during a time of great speculative excitement as to the causes of which there was certainly room for differences of opinion. They had had a great many theories on the subject. The carelessness of managers and directors, and other causes of that kind, had been brought forward, and no doubt both managers and directors had to bear their fair share of any blame, but he thought that there were other causes requiring to be taken into consideration, and he had endeavoured from the information which was at his disposal to express as intelligible a view as he could of the causes which appeared to him to have led to the winding up of this association.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. King, the meeting closed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 11.

Maltby, Ensign, 105th Regiment, to join, from England.
McCarthy, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, to join, from Ireland.
Kirby, Colonel, Staff, to join, from Poona.
Greig, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Assaeegur.
Mackenzie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Joy, Captain, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from England.
Wood, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Naylor, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Miller, Major 3rd Dragoon Guards on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Dean, Quarter Master, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Stevens, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from England.
Connell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Bafton, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Smith, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Maxwell, Ensign, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Leggatt, Major, Madras Staff Corps, return from furlough, from Eng and.
Amherst, Lieutenant 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Foss, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, on duty, from Aden.
Warden, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 11.

Richmond, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Abyssinia.
Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Pension Pay Master, on duty, to Madras
Astley, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Madras.
Leggatt, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Erskine, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Secunoo.
Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

JAN. ARRIVALS.

11 H. M. Hydra (s) .....Shortland .....Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 26.
Guaga (s) .....Bainbridge.....Suez, 10, & Aden, Dec. 30
Ethersa (s) .....Anderson.....Mauritius, Dec. 6.
13 Saisette (s) .....Parish.....Annesley Bay, Dec. 29.

JAN. DEPARTURES.

11 Comorin (s).....Taunton.....Kurrachee.
Agamemnon .....Marder .....Abyssinia.
Zenobia .....Hutchinson .....Abyssinia.
Ellora (s).....McCulloch .....Abyssinia.
Pearls (s).....Baudivin.....Abyssinia.
Royal Edward .....Shaw .....Abyssinia.
British Statesman.....Tulluch .....Liverpool.
Belle Isle.....Webster .....Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque "Courrieur De Bombay," Heyne, bound to Cocoanada.
Ship "Western Star," Duburn, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship "Royal Family," Irvine, bound to Liverpool.

The steamer "Penang," to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS ! ! ! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC ; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL. No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c.,
Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

NOTICE.—Messrs. COLLETT & Co., Coach Builders, beg to inform their friends and Public in general, that they have recommenced their business in all its branches, and are now prepared to receive orders for new Carriages, repairs of all description will be executed in the shortest time, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. A. B. COLLETT.
Messrs. COLLETT & Co. trust that their long experience, and the well-known style and quality of their work, will ensure the continuance of the patronage they have hitherto enjoyed.
Girgaum Coach Works, 1st November 1867.
159, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at the undersigned—
A handsome and stylish double-seated Sociable Phaeton, light for one Horse, and Roomy for four, can be strongly recommended.
A light English-made, single-seated Cab Phaeton quite new, sent out to order.
A new English-made Miniature Brougham, lining slightly damaged by moths.
Several new Mail Phaetons, and whole door, and Palky Shigrams, nearly ready, and can be finished to suit the purchaser's taste, and means.
COLLETT & Co.
Girgaum Coach Works, 1st November, 1867.
159, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."
SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment ; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Bags, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.
A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

STUNT'S SHOES, landed ex "WAMBOZUG."
Only a very few pairs left unsold from the above Fresh of No. 8, & 10.
HIRJERBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
A property of a Gentleman.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonet with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
A first-class English-built Park Phaeton, hung on C Spring, with moveable driving Box rumble seat behind, expressly built to order by Chamberlain and Sons.
A new single horse four-seated Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Falliser, London.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
One nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham by Thorn.
One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
We sell other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
A first-rate Bay Arab Buggy or Brougham Horse, aged 6, height 14-3, believed to be perfectly sound. Also, a light second-hand single-seated Office Miniature Brougham to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET. —	Medoc ...	Rs. 6-8	Pints,
	do. ...	,, 12	,, Quarts.
	St. Laurent ...	,, 15	,,
	Chateau Belisaire ...	,, 20	,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's ...	,, 29	,,
COGNAC. —	1st quality ...	,, 35	,,
	2nd ,, ...	,, 25	,,
From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG ...	,, 30	,,
	IMPERIAL ...	,, 16	,, Pints.
	,, ...	,, 32	,, Quarts.
	,, ...	,, 17	,, Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ...	,, 35	,, Quarts.
	MOSELLE ...	,, 24	,,
	,, ...	,, 13	,, Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	,, 33	,, Quarts.
	,, ...	,, 17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.			
Brandy—three brands from ...	Rs. 18	to 28	per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva ...	,, 15	,, 26	,,
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish ...	,, 20		,,
SPARKLING WINES			
Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala			
Albrechts ...	,, 27	,, 38	,,
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres ...	,, 25	,, 34	,,
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white. ...	,, 30		,,
STILL WINES.			
Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte ...	,, 12	,, 25	,,
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres ...	,, 19	,, 36	,,
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie" ...	,, 18		,,
DRY WINES.			
Sherry—Five marks ...	,, 22	,, 25	,,
Madeira—Very Old ...	,, 18	,,	,,
Port—Three marks ...	,, 21	,, 25	,,
MALT LIQUORS.			

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout ,, 6 ,, ,,
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N. B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And, Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
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Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charge by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices